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WO 2006/034797 A1

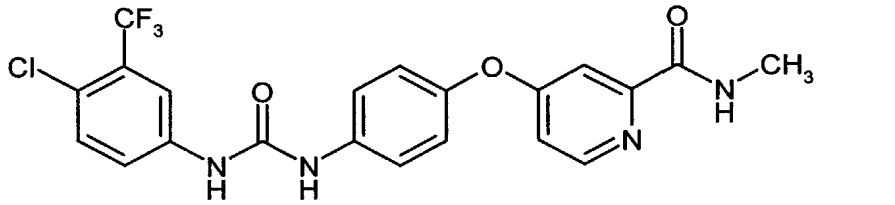
(54) Title: THERMODYNAMICALLY STABLE FORM OF BAY 43-9006 TOSYLATE

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a novel form, thermodynamically stable at room temperature, of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-N-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide, to processes for its preparation, to medicaments comprising it and to its use in the control of disorders.

Thermodynamically stable form of a tosylate salt

The present invention relates to a novel form, thermodynamically stable at room temperature, of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide, to processes for its preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising it and to its use in the control of disorders.

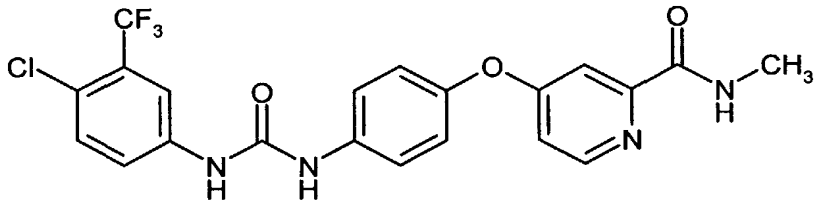
The tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide is mentioned in WO 03/068228 and WO 03/047579 and corresponds to the compound of the formula (I):



(I)

WO 03/068228 relates, inter alia, to the use of the compound of the formula (I) for the treatment of disorders in which angiogenesis plays an important role, for example in tumor growth. WO 03/047579 relates to arylureas in combination with cytotoxic or cytostatic compounds for the treatment of cancer.

The compound 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide is described in WO 00/42012 and corresponds to the compound of the formula (II):



(II)

The compounds and their salts, disclosed in WO 00/42012, for example tosylates, are described there as inhibitors of the enzyme Raf kinase and may be used for the treatment of disorders, for example cancer.

The compound of the formula (II) is prepared in the manner described in WO 00/42012. The compound of the formula (I) is prepared according to a general standard method for the preparation of tosylate salts, as described in example 1 of the working examples. In this method, the compound of the formula (I) is obtained in one crystal polymorph which is referred to hereinbelow as polymorph II. Polymorph II has a transition point of 194°C and a characteristic X-ray diffractogram, IR spectrum, Raman spectrum, FIR spectrum and NIR spectrum (Tab. 1-6, Fig. 1-6). It has been found that polymorph II is metastable.

Surprisingly, two further polymorphs and two solvates of the compound of the formula (I) have been found. The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I melts under decomposition at 223-231°C, the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph III melts at 187-190°C. The monomethanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) contains 4.8% methanol and the monoethanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) 6.7% ethanol. The inventive polymorph I of the compound of the formula (I) is thermodynamically stable at room temperature and is storage-stable even after processing via suspensions and is therefore particularly suitable for use in pharmaceutical formulations, for example suspensions or creams, but also in other preparations which are prepared via suspended active ingredient, for example in aqueous granulation or wet grinding.

The present invention provides the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I. The inventive use of the compound of the formula (I) in the stable polymorph I ensures that an undesired conversion to another polymorph and an associated change in the properties of the compound of the formula (I), for example solubility or bioavailabilty, are prevented. This increases the safety and quality of preparations comprising the compound of the formula (I) and the risk to the patient is reduced.

Polymorph I of the compound of the formula (I), in comparison to polymorph II, polymorph III, the ethanol and methanol solvate, has a clearly differentiable X-ray diffractogram, NIR spectrum, FIR spectrum and Raman spectrum (Fig. 2-6). The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I melts under decomposition at 223-231°C and is thus clearly differentiable from polymorph II (conversion point 194°C) and polymorph III (melting point 187-190°C). Unlike those solvent-free forms, the ethanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) and the methanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) have losses of mass in thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of 6.7% and 4.8% respectively (Fig. 1).

The inventive compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I is used in high purity in pharmaceutical formulations. For reasons of stability, a pharmaceutical formulation comprises the compound of the formula (I) mainly in the polymorph I and no significant fractions of another form, for example

of another polymorph or of a solvate of the compound of the formula (I). The pharmaceutical composition preferably contains more than 90 percent by weight, more preferably more than 95 percent by weight, of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I related to the total amount of the compound of the formula (I) present in the composition.

Method for treatment:

The present invention further provides the use of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I for the treatment of disorders. Preference is given to using it for the treatment of disorders which feature abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermeability processes, bone marrow diseases, for example leukemia, or treatment of carcinoma, for example carcinoma of the lung, of the pancreas, of the thyroid gland, of the kidney or of the intestine, or for the treatment of carcinogenic cell growth.

The present invention further provides the use of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of disorders. Preference is given to using it for the treatment of disorders which feature abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermeability processes, bone marrow diseases, for example leukemia, or treatment of carcinoma, for example carcinoma of the lung, of the pancreas, of the thyroid gland, of the kidney or of the intestine, or for the treatment of carcinogenic cell growth.

The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of the present invention can be used to treat, modulate and/or prevent any disease or condition mediated by one or more cellular signal transduction pathways involving raf, VEGFR, PDGFR, p38, and/or flt-3 kinases.

The term "mediated" indicates, e.g., that the signaling molecule is part of the pathway which is aberrant or disturbed in the disease and/or condition.

While not wishing to be bound by any theory or mechanism of action, it has been found that compounds of the present invention possess the ability to modulate raf, VEGFR, PDGFR, p38, and/or flt-3 kinase activity. The methods of the present invention, however, are not limited to any particular mechanism or how the compounds achieve their therapeutic effect.

By the term "modulate," it is meant that the functional activity of the pathway (or a component of it) is changed in comparison to its normal activity in the absence of the compound. This effect includes any quality or degree of modulation, including, increasing, agonizing, augmenting, enhancing, facilitating, stimulating, decreasing, blocking, inhibiting, reducing, diminishing, antagonizing, etc.

By the phrase "kinase activity," it is meant a catalytic activity in which a phosphate from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is transferred to an amino acid residue (e.g., serine, threonine, or tyrosine) in a protein substrate. A compound can modulate kinase activity, e.g., inhibiting it by directly competing with ATP for the ATP-binding pocket of the kinase, by producing a conformational change in the enzyme's structure that affects its activity (e.g., by disrupting the biologically-active three-dimensional structure), etc. Kinase activity can be determined routinely using conventional assay methods. Kinase assays typically comprise the kinase enzyme, substrates, buffers, and components of a detection system.

A disease or condition "mediated" by raf, VEGFR, PDGFR, p38, and/or flt-3 indicates that one of these receptors is a part of a signal transduction pathway that is involved in any aspect of the disease phenotype (e.g., where a defect in the receptor itself is involved in "causing" the disease; where stimulation of the receptor by its ligand induces cell motility, migration, and/or proliferation that produces a disease phenotype; where receptor stimulation or phosphorylation results in restonosis; any functional activity of raf, VEGFR, PDGFR, p38, and/or flt-3 that, when inappropriately expressed, results in a disease symptom and/or phenotype).

The term "treating" is used conventionally, e.g., the management or care of a subject for the purpose of combating, alleviating, reducing, relieving, improving the condition of, etc., of a disease or disorder.

Diseases and conditions that can be treated include any of those mentioned above and below, as well as:

Raf associated diseases include, e.g., cell-proliferation disorders, cancer, tumors, etc.;

VEGFR-2 associated diseases include, e.g., cancer, tumor growth, inflammatory disease, rheumatoid arthritis, retinopathy, psoriasis, glomerulonephritis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, atherosclerosis, transplant rejection, conditions involving angiogenesis, etc.;

VEGFR-3 associated diseases include, e.g., cancer, corneal disease, inflamed cornea, corneal transplantation, lymphatic hyperplasia, conditions involving lymphangiogenesis, etc.;

PDGFR-beta associated diseases include, e.g., diseases or conditions characterized by cell proliferation, cell matrix production, cell movement, and/or extracellular matrix production. Specific examples, include, e.g., tumors, malignancies, cancer, metastasis, chronic myeloid

leukemia, inflammation, renal disease, diabetic nephropathy, mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis, fibrotic conditions, atherosclerosis, restenosis, hypertension-related arteriosclerosis, venous bypass graft arteriosclerosis, scleroderma, interstitial pulmonary diseases, synovial disorders, arthritis, leukemias, lymphomas, etc;

Flt-3 associated diseases include, e.g., immune-related disorders, blood cell disorders, conditions involving hematopoietic cell development (e.g., T-cells, B-cells, dendritic cells, cancer, anemia, HIV, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, etc.

p38 associated diseases include inflammatory disorders, immunomodulatory disorders, and other disorders that have been linked to abnormal cytokine production, especially TNF-alpha, or abnormal MMP activity. These disorders include, but are not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis, COPD, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease and psoriasis.

Methods of the present invention include modulating tumor cell proliferation, including inhibiting cell proliferation. The latter indicates that the growth and/or differentiation of tumor cells is reduced, decreased, diminished, slowed, etc. The term "proliferation" includes any process which relates to cell growth and division, and includes differentiation and apoptosis. As discussed above, raf kinases play a key role in the activation of the cytoplasmic signaling cascade involved in cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. For example, studies have found that inhibiting c-raf by anti-sense oligonucleotides can block cell proliferation. Any amount of inhibition is considered therapeutic.

Methods of the present invention also include treating mammalian hyper-proliferative disorders. Hyper-proliferative disorders include but are not limited to solid tumors, such as cancers of the breast, respiratory tract, brain, reproductive organs, digestive tract, urinary tract, eye, liver, skin, head and neck, thyroid, parathyroid and their distant metastases. Those disorders also include lymphomas, sarcomas, and leukemias.

Any tumor or cancer can be treated, including, but not limited to, cancers having one or more mutations in raf, ras, VEFGR, PDGFR, p38, and/or flt-3, as well as any upstream or downstream member of the signaling pathways of which they are a part. As discussed earlier, a cancer can be treated with a compound of the present invention irrespective of the mechanism which is responsible for it.

Cancers of any organ can be treated, including cancers of, but are not limited to, e.g., colon, pancreas, breast, prostate, bone, liver, kidney, lung, testes, skin, pancreas, stomach, colorectal cancer, renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, melanoma, etc.

Examples of breast cancer include, but are not limited to, invasive ductal carcinoma, invasive lobular carcinoma, ductal carcinoma in situ, and lobular carcinoma in situ.

Examples of cancers of the respiratory tract include, but are not limited to, small-cell and non-small-cell lung carcinoma, as well as bronchial adenoma and pleuropulmonary blastoma.

Examples of brain cancers include, but are not limited to, brain stem and hypophtalmic glioma, cerebellar and cerebral astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, ependymoma, as well as neuroectodermal and pineal tumor.

Tumors of the male reproductive organs include, but are not limited to, prostate and testicular cancer. Tumors of the female reproductive organs include, but are not limited to, endometrial, cervical, ovarian, vaginal, and vulvar cancer, as well as sarcoma of the uterus.

Tumors of the digestive tract include, but are not limited to, anal, colon, colorectal, esophageal, gallbladder, gastric, pancreatic, rectal, small-intestine, and salivary gland cancers.

Tumors of the urinary tract include, but are not limited to, bladder, penile, kidney, renal pelvis, ureter, and urethral cancers.

Eye cancers include, but are not limited to, intraocular melanoma and retinoblastoma.

Examples of liver cancers include, but are not limited to, hepatocellular carcinoma (liver cell carcinomas with or without fibrolamellar variant), cholangiocarcinoma (intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma), and mixed hepatocellular cholangiocarcinoma.

Skin cancers include, but are not limited to, squamous cell carcinoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, malignant melanoma, Merkel cell skin cancer, and non-melanoma skin cancer.

Head-and-neck cancers include, but are not limited to, laryngeal, hypopharyngeal, nasopharyngeal, and/or oropharyngeal cancers, and lip and oral cavity cancer.

Lymphomas include, but are not limited to, AIDS-related lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, and lymphoma of the central nervous system.

Sarcomas include, but are not limited to, sarcoma of the soft tissue, osteosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, lymphosarcoma, and rhabdomyosarcoma.

Leukemias include, but are not limited to, acute or chronic, acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute Lymphocytic Leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, hairy cell leukemia, undifferentiated AML, promyelocytic leukemia,

myelomonocytic leukemia, monocytic leukemia, or erythroleukemia, megakaryoblastic leukemia, etc.

In addition to inhibiting the proliferation of tumor cells, compounds of the present invention can also cause tumor regression, e.g., a decrease in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body.

The present invention also relates to methods of modulating angiogenesis and/or lymphangiogenesis in a system comprising cells, comprising administering to the system an effective amount of a compound described herein. A system comprising cells can be an *in vivo* system, such as a tumor in a patient, isolated organs, tissues, or cells, *in vitro* assays systems (CAM, BCE, etc), animal models (e.g., in vivo, subcutaneous, cancer models), hosts in need of treatment (e.g., hosts suffering from diseases having angiogenic and/or lymphangiogenic component, such as cancer), etc.

Inappropriate and ectopic expression of angiogenesis (e.g., abnormal angiogenesis) can be deleterious to an organism. A number of pathological conditions are associated with the growth of extraneous blood vessels. These include, e.g., diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, retrolental fibroplasias, angiofibroma, inflammation, etc. In addition, the increased blood supply associated with cancerous and neoplastic tissue, encourages growth, leading to rapid tumor enlargement and metastasis. Moreover, the growth of new blood and lymph vessels in a tumor provides an escape route for renegade cells, encouraging metastasis and the consequence spread of the cancer.

Methods of the present invention also relate to treating and/or preventing disorders or conditions associated with, or resulting from, vascular hyperpermeability.

For example, VEGF increases endothelial cell permeability. As a consequence, any condition which results in the release of VEGF, especially in higher than normal amounts, can be associated with vascular hyperpermeability and its accompanying deleterious effects. The present invention, however, provides for the treatment or prevention of any condition or disorder associated with, or resulting from, vascular hyperpermeability, regardless of the mechanism of action.

Edema formation is a life-threatening complication of various diseases of the central nervous system, including head injury, tumors, stroke, hypoxia, and high altitude sickness. The underlying cause of edema is vascular hyperpermeability. Compounds of the present invention can be utilized to treat and/or prevent vascular hyperpermeability, thereby treating and/or preventing edema, and the deleterious effects associated with it.

Other hyperpermeability conditions (or conditions that produce vascular hypermeability), include, but are not limited to, tissue edema (e.g., lung, kidney, brain, etc.), vasogenic brain edema, chronic inflammation, wound healing, ischemia, tumors, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease, ascites, effusions, exudates, nephrotic edema, primary glomerular disease, peripheral artery disease, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic retinal disease, obstruction of respiratory airways during asthma and other pulmonary disorders, circulatory collapse in sepsis, acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, etc.

Assays for vascular permeability can be done routinely, e.g., Heiss et al., J. Clin. Invest., 98:1400-1408, 1996; Fischer et al., Am. J. Physiol., 276(4 Pt 1):C812-20, 1999; Fischer et al., Am. J. Physiol. Cell. Physiol., 279:C935-C944, 2000.

The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of this invention also has a broad therapeutic activity to treat or prevent the progression of a broad array of diseases, such as inflammatory conditions, coronary restenosis, tumor-associated angiogenesis, atherosclerosis, autoimmune diseases, inflammation, certain kidney diseases associated with proliferation of glomerular or mesangial cells, and ocular diseases associated with retinal vessel proliferation. psoriasis, hepatic cirrhosis, diabetes, atherosclerosis, restenosis, vascular graft restenosis, in-stent stenosis, angiogenesis, ocurlar diseases, pulmonary fibrosis, obliterative bronchiolitis, glomerular nephritis, rheumatoid arthritis.

The present invention also provides for treating, preventing, modulating, etc., one or more of the following conditions in humans and/or other mammals: retinopathy, including diabetic retinopathy, ischemic retinal-vein occlusion, retinopathy of prematurity and age related macular degeneration; rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, or bullous disorder associated with subepidermal blister formation, including bullous pemphigoid, erythema multiforme, or dermatitis herpetiformis, rheumatic fever, bone resorption, postmenopausal osteoperosis, sepsis, gram negative sepsis, septic shock, endotoxic shock, toxic shock syndrome, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction, asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, acute pulmonary fibrotic disease, pulmonary sarcoidosis, allergic respiratory disease, silicosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, alveolar injury, hepatic failure, liver disease during acute inflammation, severe alcoholic hepatitis, malaria (Plasmodium falciparum malaria and cerebral malaria), non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), congestive heart failure, damage following heart disease, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, acute encephalitis, brain injury, multiple sclerosis (demyelation and oligiodendrocyte loss in multiple sclerosis), advanced cancer, lymphoid malignancy, pancreatitis, impaired wound healing in infection, inflammation and cancer, myelodysplastic syndromes, systemic lupus

erythematosus, biliary cirrhosis, bowel necrosis, radiation injury/ toxicity following administration of monoclonal antibodies, host-versus-graft reaction (ischemia reperfusion injury and allograft rejections of kidney, liver, heart, and skin), lung allograft rejection (obliterative bronchitis), or complications due to total hip replacement, ad an infectious disease selected from tuberculosis, Helicobacter pylori infection during peptic ulcer disease, Chaga's disease resulting from Trypanosoma cruzi infection, effects of Shiga-like toxin resulting from E. coli infection, effects of enterotoxin A resulting from Staphylococcus infection, meningococcal infection, and infections from Borrelia burgdorferi, Treponema pallidum, cytomegalovirus, influenza virus, Theiler's encephalomyelitis virus, and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), papilloma, blastoglioma, Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, astrocytoma, head cancer, neck cancer, bladder cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, thyroid cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastric cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, Burkitt's disease, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetic retinopathy, angiogenesis, restenosis, in-stent restenosis, vascular graft restenosis, pulmonary fibrosis, hepatic cirrhosis, atherosclerosis, glomerulonophritis, diabetic nephropathy, thrombic micoangiopathy syndromes, transplant rejection, psoriasis, diabetes, wound healing, inflammation, and neurodegenerative diseases. hyperimmune disorders, hemangioma, myocardial angiogenesis, coronary and cerebral collateral vascularization, ischemia, corneal disease, rubeosis, neovascular glaucoma, macular degeneration retinopathy of prematurity, wound healing, ulcer Helicobacter related diseases, fractures, endometriosis, a diabetic condition, cat scratch fever, thyroid hyperplasia, asthma or edema following burns, trauma, chronic lung disease, stroke, polyps, cysts, synovitis, chronic and allergic inflammation, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, pulmonary and cerebral edema, keloid, fibrosis, cirrhosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, adult respiratory distress syndrome, ascites, an ocular condition, a cardiovascular condition, Crow-Fukase (POEMS) disease, Crohn's disease, glomerulonophritis, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, graft rejection, Lyme disease, sepsis, von Hippel Lindau disease, pemphigoid, Paget's disease, polycystic kidney disease, sarcoidosis, throiditis, hyperviscosity syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu disease, chronic occlusive pulmonary disease, radiation, hypoxia, preeclampsia, menometrorrhagia, endometriosis, infection by Herpes simplex, ischemic retinopathy, corneal angiogenesis, Herpes Zoster, human immunodeficiency virus, parapoxvirus, protozoa, toxoplasmosis, and tumor-associated effusions and edema.

The present invention further provides a method for the prevention or treatment of diseases, especially of the aforementioned diseases, using an effective amount of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I.

Combination with other pharmaceutical agents:

The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of this invention can be administered as the sole pharmaceutical agent or in combination with one or more other pharmaceutical agents where the combination causes no unacceptable adverse effects. This may be of particular relevance for the treatment of hyper-proliferative diseases such as cancer. In this instance, the compound of this invention can be combined with known cytotoxic agents, signal transduction inhibitors, with other anti-cancer agents, or with antiemetics, as well as with admixtures and combinations thereof..

In one embodiment, the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of the present invention can be combined with cytotoxic anti-cancer agents. Examples of such agents can be found in the 11th Edition of the Merck Index (1996). These agents include, by no way of limitation, asparaginase, bleomycin, carboplatin, carmustine, chlorambucil, cisplatin, colaspase, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, dacarbazine, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin (adriamycine), epirubicin, etoposide, 5-fluorouracil, hexamethylmelamine, hydroxyurea, ifosfamide, irinotecan, leucovorin, lomustine, mechlorethamine, 6-mercaptopurine, mesna, methotrexate, mitomycin C, mitoxantrone, prednisolone, prednisone, procarbazine, raloxifen, streptozocin, tamoxifen, thioguanine, topotecan, vinblastine, vincristine, and vindesine.

Other cytotoxic drugs suitable for use with the compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, those compounds acknowledged to be used in the treatment of neoplastic diseases in Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics (Ninth Edition, 1996, McGraw-Hill). These agents include, by no way of limitation, aminoglutethimide, L-asparaginase, azathioprine, 5-azacytidine cladribine, busulfan, diethylstilbestrol, 2', 2'-difluorodeoxycytidine, docetaxel, erythrohydroxynonyladenine, ethinyl estradiol, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, 5-fluoro-deoxyuridine monophosphate, fludarabine phosphate, fluoxymesterone, flutamide, hydroxyprogesterone caproate, idarubicin, interferon, medroxyprogesterone acetate, megestrol acetate, melphalan, mitotane, paclitaxel, pentostatin, N-phosphonoacetyl-L-aspartate (PALA), plicamycin, semustine, teniposide, testosterone propionate, thiotepa, trimethylmelamine, uridine, and vinorelbine.

In another embodiment, the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of the present invention can be combined with antiemetics. Antiemetics suitable for use with the compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, antihistamines, H_1 receptor blockers, 5-HT_3 antagonists, neuroleptics, anticholinergics, dopamine antagonists, serotonin antagonists, glucocorticoids or cannabinoids. These

agents include, by no way of limitation, meclozin, dimenhydrinate, phenothiazin derivatives (e.g. thiethylperazin, triflupromazin), benzamide or benzimidazolon derivatives (e.g. metoclopramid, bromoprid, domperidon), butyrophenones, scopalamin, pyridoxine, chlorphenoxamin, granisetron, ondansetron, tropisetron, and dexamethason. Preference is given to the antiemetics: granisetron, ondansetron, tropisetron, or dexamethason.

"Combination" mean for the purposes of the invention not only a dosage form which contains all the components (so-called fixed combinations), and combination packs containing the components separate from one another, but also components which are administered simultaneously or sequentially, as long as they are employed for the prophylaxis or treatment of the same disease.

The active ingredients of the combination according to the invention can be converted in a known manner into the usual formulations, which may be liquid or solid formulations. Examples are tablets, coated tablets, pills, capsules, granules, aerosols, syrups, emulsions, suspensions, solutions.

Since the combination according to the invention is well tolerated and in some cases is effective even in low dosages, a wide range of formulation variants is possible. Thus, one possibility is to formulate the individual active ingredients of the combination according to the invention separately. In this case, it is not absolutely necessary for the individual active ingredients to be taken at the same time; on the contrary, sequential intake may be advantageous to achieve optimal effects. It is appropriate with such separate administration to combine the formulations of the individual active ingredients, for example tablets or capsules, simultaneously together in a suitable primary packaging. The active ingredients are present in the primary packaging in each case in separate containers which may be, for example, tubes, bottles or blister packs. Such separate packaging of the components in the joint primary packaging is also referred to as a kit.

Further formulation variants which are suitable and preferred for the combination according to the invention are also fixed combinations. "Fixed combination" is intended here to mean pharmaceutical forms in which the components are present together in a fixed ratio of amounts. Such fixed combinations may be, for example, in the form of oral

solutions, but they are preferably solid oral pharmaceutical preparations, e.g. capsules or tablets.

Pharmaceutical compositions:

This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of the present invention and methods of administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutical composition of this invention.

A patient, for the purpose of this invention, is a mammal, including a human, in need of treatment for the particular condition or disease.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are comprised of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a pharmaceutically effective amount of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of the present invention.

A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is any carrier which is relatively non-toxic and innocuous to a patient at concentrations consistent with effective activity of the active ingredient so that any side effects ascribable to the carrier do not vitiate the beneficial effects of the active ingredient.

A pharmaceutically effective amount of compound is that amount which produces a result or exerts an influence on the particular condition being treated.

The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I may be administered in a suitable manner, for example by the oral, parenteral, pulmonary, nasal, sublingual, lingual, buccal, rectal, dermal, transdermal, conjunctival or otic route, or as an implant or stent.

For these application routes, the inventive compounds may be administered in suitable administration forms.

For oral administration, suitable administration forms are those which function according to the prior art and deliver the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I in a rapid and/or modified manner, for example tablets (noncoated or coated tablets, for example with coatings which are resistant to gastric juice or have retarded dissolution or are insoluble and which control the release of the

inventive compound), tablets which disintegrate rapidly in the oral cavity or films/wafers, films/lyophilizates, capsules (for example hard or soft gelatin capsules), sugar-coated tablets, granules, pellets, powders, suspensions or aerosols.

Parenteral administration can take place with avoidance of an absorption step (for example in an intravenous, intraarterial, intracardiac, intraspinal or intralumbar manner) or with inclusion of an absorption (for example in an intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, percutaneous or intraperitoneal manner). Administration forms suitable for parenteral application include injection and infusion preparations in the form of suspensions, lyophilizates or sterile powders.

Suitable for the other administration routes are, for example, medicinal forms for inhalation (including powder inhalers, nebulizers), tablets for lingual, sublingual or buccal administration, films/wafers or capsules, suppositories, preparations for the ear or eye, vaginal capsules, aqueous suspensions (lotions, shaking mixtures), lipophilic suspensions, ointments, creams, transdermal therapeutic systems (for example patches), pastes, dusting powders, implants or stents.

The inventive compound may be converted to the application forms listed. This may take place in a known manner by mixing with inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients. These excipients include carriers (for example, microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, mannitol), solvents (for example, liquid polyethylene glycols), emulsifiers and dispersants or wetting agents (for example, sodium dodecylsulfate, polyoxysorbitan oleate), binders (for example, polyvinylpyrrolidone), synthetic and natural polymers (for example, albumin), stabilizers (for example, antioxidants such as ascorbic acid), dyes (for example, inorganic pigments such as iron oxides) and substances for masking flavors and/or odors.

The present invention further provides medicaments which comprise at least the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, typically together with one or more inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients, for example binders, fillers, etc, and to the use thereof for the aforementioned purposes.

Dosage of the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention:

Based upon standard laboratory techniques known to evaluate compounds useful for the treatment of any of the aforementioned disorders, by standard toxicity tests and by standard pharmacological assays for the determination of treatment of the conditions identified above in mammals, and by

comparison of these results with the results of known medicaments that are used to treat these conditions, the effective dosage of the compounds of this invention can readily be determined for treatment of each desired indication. The amount of the active ingredient to be administered in the treatment of one of these conditions can vary widely according to such considerations as the particular compound and dosage unit employed, the mode of administration, the period of treatment, the age and sex of the patient treated, and the nature and extent of the condition treated.

The total amount of the active ingredient to be administered can range from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 200 mg/kg, and preferably from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg body weight per day. A unit dosage may preferably contain from about 5 mg to about 4000 mg of active ingredient, and can be administered one or more times per day. The daily dosage for oral administration will preferably be from 0.1 to 50 mg/kg of total body weight. The daily dosage for administration by injection, including intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and parenteral injections, and use of infusion techniques will preferably be from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of total body weight. The daily rectal dosage regimen will preferably be from 0.1 to 50 mg/kg of total body weight. The daily vaginal dosage regimen will preferably be from 0.1 to 50 mg/kg of total body weight. The daily topical dosage regimen will preferably be from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg administered between one to four times daily. The transdermal concentration will preferably be that required to maintain a daily dose of from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg. The daily inhalation dosage regimen will preferably be from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of total body weight. Other dosages and amounts can be selected routinely.

Nevertheless, it may in some cases be advantageous to deviate from the amounts specified, depending on body weight, administration route, individual behavior toward the active ingredient, type of preparation and time or interval over which the administration is effected. For instance, less than the aforementioned minimum amounts may be sufficient in some cases, while the upper limit specified has to be exceeded in other cases. In the case of administration of relatively large amounts, it may be advisable to divide these into several individual doses over the day.

Process for preparing:

The invention further provides a process for preparing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II, obtained as described in example 1, in an inert solvent at a temperature of, for example, from 50°C up to the reflux temperature of the solvent, preferably from 60 to 80°C, in the absence of crystals of a solvate of the compound of the formula (I), for example in the absence of crystals of the methanol solvate or the

ethanol solvate of the compound of formula (I), for up to one day. The mixture is cooled to from -30°C to room temperature, preferably from -25°C to 10°C, and the crystals are isolated and dried. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph I.

The invention likewise provides a process for preparing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II, obtained as described in example 1, in an inert solvent at a temperature of, for example, from 10°C up to the reflux temperature of the solvent, preferably at room temperature, for up to one day. Subsequently, the mixture is seeded with crystals of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I and stirred or shaken, for example at room temperature, for from 1 hour to 14 days, preferably from 2 hours to 7 days. The crystals are isolated and dried. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph I.

The invention likewise provides a process for preparing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II, obtained as described in example 1, in an inert solvent until the desired degree of conversion is attained, preferably until quantitative conversion to the polymorph I. If appropriate, crystals of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I are added. The resulting crystals are isolated and, to remove solvent present, dried to constant weight at room temperature or at elevated temperature, for example from 40 to 80°C. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph I.

Effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in an inert solvent means, that for example the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II is dissolved completely (solution) or only in part (suspension). The mixture can be, for example stirred or shaken.

Suitable inert solvents are lower alcohols, for example methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, sec-butanol, isobutanol, or ketones such as acetone, or alkanes such as n-pentane, cyclopentane, n-hexane, cyclohexane, or tetrahydrofuran, or acetonitrile, or toluene, or ethyl acetate, or mixtures of the solvents mentioned, or mixtures of the solvents mentioned with water. Preference is given to methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, toluene, ethyl acetate, mixtures of the solvents mentioned or mixtures of the solvents mentioned with water. Isopropanol, ethylacetate or a mixture thereof are used most preferably as inert solvents.

Preference is given to preparing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II, obtained as described in example 1, in methanol,

ethanol, a mixture of both solvents or a mixture of both solvents with water, preferably a 1:1 mixture with water, and shaking or stirring at a temperature of from 50°C up to the reflux temperature of the solvent, preferably at from 60 to 80°C, in the absence of crystals of a solvate of the compound of the formula (I), for example in the absence of crystals of the methanol solvate or the ethanol solvate of the compound of formula (I), for up to one day. The crystals are cooled to from -30°C to room temperature, preferably from -25 to 10°C, isolated and dried. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph I. Most preferably isopropanol, ethylacetate or a mixture thereof is used as solvent.

Preference is likewise given to preparing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II, obtained as described in example 1, in methanol, ethanol, a mixture of both solvents or a mixture of both solvents with water, and shaking or stirring at a temperature of from 10°C up to the reflux temperature of the solvent, preferably at room temperature, for up to 1 day. The mixture is subsequently seeded with crystals of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I and stirred or shaken, for example at room temperature, for from 1 hour to 14 days, preferably from 2 hours to 7 days. The crystals are isolated and dried. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph I. Most preferably isopropanol, ethylacetate or a mixture thereof is used as solvent.

Preference is likewise given to preparing the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II, obtained as described in example 1, in an inert solvent apart from methanol and/or ethanol, preferably isopropanol, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, ethyl acetate, toluene, or a mixture thereof and stirring or shaking at a temperature of from 10°C up to the reflux temperature of the solvent, preferably at from room temperature to 90°C, for up to 2 weeks, preferably from 1 day up to one week. If appropriate, the mixture is cooled to room temperature and the crystals are isolated and dried. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph I. Most preferably isopropanol, ethylacetate or a mixture thereof is used as solvent.

The compound of the formula (I) may likewise be prepared in the polymorph I by heating the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II to from 195 to 222°C, preferably from 195 to 215°C, for example at a heating rate of from 10°C to 30°C per minute, preferably from 15°C to 25°C per minute, and subsequently cooling to from 10°C to 30°C, preferably to room temperature, for example at a cooling rate of from 1°C to 4°C per minute, preferably from 1°C to 3°C per minute.

The compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph III can be prepared by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in an inert solvent, for example methanol. Filtration is effected after from 1 day to 1 week, and the product is dried and heat-treated at from 145 to 160°C for from 15 minutes to 1 hour. The compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained in the polymorph III.

The methanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) can be prepared by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in methanol. After 1 week, filtration is effected, and the product is dried and stored under a methanol atmosphere for from 5 hours to 1 week. The methanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained with a methanol content of 4.8% by weight.

The ethanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) can be prepared by effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in ethanol. After 1 week, filtration is effected and the product is dried. The ethanol solvate of the compound of the formula (I) is thus obtained with an ethanol factor of 6.7 percent by weight.

The processes are generally carried out at atmospheric pressure. However, it is also possible to work at elevated pressure or at reduced pressure (for example in a range of from 0.5 to 5 bar).

The weight data in the tests and examples which follow are, unless stated otherwise, percentages by weight; parts are parts by weight. Solvent ratios, dilution ratios and concentration data of liquid/liquid solutions are based on each case on the volume.

Working examples

The thermograms were obtained using a DSC 7 or Pyris-1 differential scanning calorimeter and TGA 7 thermogravimetric analyzer from Perkin-Elmer. The X-ray diffractograms were registered in a Stoe transmission diffractometer. The IR, FIR, NIR and Raman spectra were recorded using IFS 66v (IR, FIR), IFS 28/N (NIR) and RFS 100 (Raman) Fourier spectrometers from Bruker.

Example 1: 4-{4-[({[4-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide tosylate in the polymorph II

903 g of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide, prepared as described in WO 00/42012, are initially charged in 2700 ml of ethanol. 451.7 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate are dissolved in 1340 g of ethanol and added dropwise at room temperature. The suspension is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then filtered off with suction, and the residue is washed three times with 830 ml each time of ethanol. The drying is effected at 50°C under reduced pressure with supply of air. 1129.6 g of the title compound in the polymorph II are obtained.

Example 2: Preparation of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)-amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide tosylate in the polymorph I

Example 2.1

5 mg of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]-phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are heated to 200°C at a heating rate of 20°C/min and subsequently cooled to room temperature at a cooling rate of 2°C/min. The sample is tested thermoanalytically (DSC) and corresponds to the title compound in the polymorph I.

Example 2.2

75 mg of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)-amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in polymorph II are dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol/water (1:1) at approximately 80°C and filtered. The mixture is divided into two samples and sample A is crystallized in a refrigerator at +8°C and sample B in a freezer at -20°C. After vaporization of the solvent mixtures, the two crystals of sample A and B are tested thermoanalytically (DSC). Both samples correspond to the title compound in the polymorph I.

Example 2.3

In each case 400 mg of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are suspended in a) 8 ml of methanol and b) in 8 ml of ethanol and each stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The suspensions are each seeded with 2 mg of the title compound in the polymorph I and subsequently stirred at room temperature for 1 week. After filtration, the solid residues of the two samples are dried at room temperature. The residues are each tested thermoanalytically (DSC) and correspond to the title compound in the polymorph I.

Example 2.4

200 mg of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)-amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are suspended in 5 ml of ethanol/water (1:1 v/v) and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The suspension is seeded with 2 mg of the title compound in the polymorph I and subsequently stirred at room temperature for 1 week. After filtration, the solid residue is dried at room temperature. The residue is tested thermoanalytically (DSC) and corresponds to the title compound in the polymorph I.

Example 2.5

In each case 50 mg of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}-carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are admixed with in each case 2 ml of a) isopropanol, b) acetone, c) tetrahydrofuran, d) actetonitrile, e) ethyl acetate and f) toluene, and in each case stirred at room temperature for 6 days. In the case of c) tetrahydrofuran and f) toluene another 1 ml of the particular solvent is added. The suspensions are each filtered and the particular residues are dried at room temperature. The residues are each tested by X-ray diffractometry and correspond to the title compound in the polymorph I.

Example 2.6

200 mg of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)-amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are suspended in 4 ml of toluene and the suspension is stirred at 80°C for one week. After cooling to room temperature, the residue is filtered, dried at room temperature and tested by X-ray diffractometry. The title compound is obtained in the polymorph I.

Example 3: Preparation of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)-amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide tosylate in the polymorph III

3.5 g of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)-amino]phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are suspended in 15 ml of methanol and stirred at room temperature. After one week, the suspension is filtered and the residue dried at room temperature. Subsequently, the product is heat-treated at 150°C for 30 min. The residue is analyzed by X-ray diffractometry and corresponds to the title compound in the polymorph III.

Example 4: Preparation of the methanol solvate of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoro-methyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-N-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide tosylate

3.5 g of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]-phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are suspended in 15 ml of methanol and stirred at room temperature. After one week, the suspension is filtered and the residue is dried at room temperature. Subsequently, the product is stored in a desiccator with a methanol atmosphere for one day. The residue is analyzed by X-ray diffractometry and corresponds to the methanol solvate of the title compound with a methanol content of 4.8 percent by weight.

Example 5: Preparation of the ethanol solvate of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoro-methyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenoxy}-N-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide tosylate

3 g of the tosylate salt of 4-{4-[({[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]-phenoxy}-*N*-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide in the polymorph II are suspended in 15 ml of ethanol and stirred at room temperature. After one week, the suspension is filtered and the residue is dried at room temperature. The residue is analyzed by X-ray diffractometry and corresponds to the ethanol solvate of the title compound with an ethanol content of 6.7 percent by weight.

Tab. 1: Differential Scanning Calorimetry and Thermogravimetry

	Polymorph I	Polymorph II	Polymorph III	Methanol -solvate	Ethanol solvate
Melting point [°C]	223-231*	194**	187-190	-	-
Loss in mass [% by wt.]	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	4.8	6.7

* = melting under decomposition

** = Conversion point

Tab. 2: X-ray diffractometry

Reflections				
Polymorph I [2 theta]	Polymorph II [2 theta]	Polymorph III [2 theta]	Methanol solvate [2 theta]	Ethanol solvate [2 theta]
4.4	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.9
10.7	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.4
11.1	10.5	9.8	9.3	9.3
11.4	12.4	10.6	11.2	9.5
11.6	12.8	12.0	12.2	11.2
12.2	13.1	12.3	13.0	12.0
12.8	13.4	12.9	13.4	12.2
13.2	13.6	13.4	15.8	12.8
14.8	14.0	13.5	16.3	13.4
16.5	14.7	15.4	16.9	15.9
16.7	15.5	16.0	17.7	16.1

Reflections				
Polymorph I [2 theta]	Polymorph II [2 theta]	Polymorph III [2 theta]	Methanol solvate [2 theta]	Ethanol solvate [2 theta]
17.7	15.7	16.5	18.3	16.8
17.9	15.9	16.9	18.7	17.4
18.8	16.4	17.3	19.0	17.7
19.3	17.0	17.8	19.4	18.1
19.6	17.6	18.7	20.2	18.3
20.1	17.9	18.8	20.5	18.6
20.5	18.3	19.3	20.9	18.8
20.8	19.3	19.9	21.4	19.4
21.5	20.2	20.3	21.7	20.0
21.7	20.8	20.8	22.3	20.4
22.3	21.1	21.2	22.4	21.0
22.5	21.9	21.6	23.8	21.2
22.9	22.6	22.5	24.0	21.5
23.4	22.8	23.0	24.4	21.7
23.7	23.2	23.4	24.7	22.3
24.0	24.0	24.2	24.9	22.4
24.5	24.6	24.5	25.2	22.8
25.1	25.4	24.8	25.7	23.3
25.4	25.9	25.2	26.0	23.6

Reflections				
Polymorph I [2 theta]	Polymorph II [2 theta]	Polymorph III [2 theta]	Methanol solvate [2 theta]	Ethanol solvate [2 theta]
26.0	26.7	25.9	26.1	23.8
26.4	27.1	26.9	26.4	24.3
26.6	28.2	27.5	26.9	24.7
27.0	28.4	27.7	27.0	25.3
27.6	29.7	28.2	27.5	25.8
28.2	30.7	29.2	27.7	25.9
28.6	31.4	29.4	28.1	26.4
28.8	32.5	29.8	28.3	26.9
29.3	33.4	30.3	28.8	27.3
29.6	34.7	31.4	29.1	27.6
29.9	35.0	32.2	29.7	28.3
30.8	35.9	33.5	30.2	28.8
31.2	36.5	34.0	30.4	29.1
31.6		35.2	30.7	29.5
31.8		36.1	30.8	29.7
32.1		37.2	31.4	30.2
32.4		37.7	31.6	30.4
32.7			31.9	30.9
33.1			32.3	31.4

Reflections				
Polymorph I [2 theta]	Polymorph II [2 theta]	Polymorph III [2 theta]	Methanol solvate [2 theta]	Ethanol solvate [2 theta]
33.8			32.6	32.0
34.2			32.9	32.6
34.6			33.4	32.9
35.4			33.8	33.2
35.7			34.0	33.7
37.1			34.2	33.9
			34.5	34.5
			34.9	35.5
			36.2	36.0
			36.6	36.3
			37.2	36.6
			37.7	37.1
				37.7

Tab. 3: IR spectroscopy

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
3390	3345	3374	3317	3313
3289	3277	3280	3098	3237
3256	3108	3250	3072	3067
3212	3073	3081	2948	2980
3144	2944	2955	2836	2895
3113	1908	1917	1712	1710
3080	1718	1715	1692	1692
2943	1696	1691	1632	1633
1908	1632	1632	1608	1607
1724	1597	1604	1546	1545
1689	1547	1551	1506	1505
1630	1521	1539	1483	1483
1611	1506	1526	1464	1465
1598	1486	1503	1406	1406
1558	1468	1484	1337	1337
1529	1403	1461	1314	1314
1506	1333	1418	1287	1286
1485	1307	1404	1258	1258

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
1458	1287	1385	1232	1234
1419	1255	1337	1193	1191
1401	1237	1308	1170	1171
1327	1206	1284	1140	1140
1310	1189	1258	1128	1115
1281	1163	1234	1115	1044
1256	1135	1209	1030	1035
1239	1125	1189	1017	1005
1220	1116	1178	1008	947
1189	1031	1140	947	925
1182	1007	1127	925	896
1132	944	1118	904	879
1117	920	1034	877	861
1032	900	1010	848	849
1009	880	947	831	830
950	843	920	822	823
939	827	900	779	778
922	813	877	744	744
879	787	842	720	721

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
846	779	834	711	711
822	745	825	683	682
777	720	818	663	663
748	709	776	617	592
721	684	744	591	570
711	660	721	571	562
681	568	710	561	533
662	552	683	534	510
565	544	663	509	
553	505	572	488	
533		564	468	
513		548	442	
		509		
		484		
		469		
		443		

Tab. 4: Raman spectroscopy

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
3113	3115	3107	3098	3094
3100	3095	3069	3066	3066
3068	3064	3016	2929	3046
2986	3052	2958	2838	2977
2951	2924	2930	1711	2927
2925	2812	2883	1688	2884
2817	1719	2814	1608	2812
2577	1696	2741	1548	1710
1723	1609	1715	1507	1690
1689	1604	1690	1406	1635
1613	1550	1632	1386	1607
1606	1521	1605	1334	1547
1556	1507	1567	1313	1506
1529	1414	1549	1299	1461
1506	1402	1504	1266	1406
1442	1376	1475	1235	1385
1419	1334	1448	1213	1334
1401	1312	1413	1193	1313

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
1369	1268	1404	1172	1299
1328	1255	1386	1114	1288
1310	1234	1334	1033	1264
1278	1207	1310	1004	1235
1267	1161	1284	925	1213
1245	1136	1265	863	1194
1212	1116	1236	819	1168
1186	1103	1215	802	1141
1163	1031	1180	786	1113
1134	1009	1161	746	1033
1117	944	1120	721	1017
1032	922	1106	684	1003
1010	858	1034	663	925
922	825	1009	638	891
880	813	926	618	862
862	798	860	555	850
824	787	815	492	819
802	746	801	442	802
789	718	785	397	786

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
749	684	746	372	779
722	662	716	359	746
692	636	683	339	720
683	568	663	310	694
663	553	637	297	684
637		619	235	663
552		553	176	638
492		510	130	616
471		461	109	590
445		443		553
436		418		512
423				491
399				459
390				442
367				396
313				387
305				373
292				362
231				353

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
				337
				313
				306
				295
				237
				217
				181
				109

Tab. 5: FIR spectroscopy

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
495	496	484	489	490
470	468	468	468	469
458	457	443	460	459
445	443	432	442	441
436	429	423	433	433
423	413	417	425	426
408	400	396	397	396
399	386	381	386	387
368	366	370	372	373
356	345	358	358	353
321	321	351	351	337
304	304	335	338	318
291	293	309	316	294
252	255	301	296	280
238	237	290	280	266
210	213	255	252	252
173	190	241	236	237
120	175	224	216	216

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
114	156	210	178	180
	137	177	146	166
	106	147	114	152
		108	104	143
			99	116
				106
				97
				93

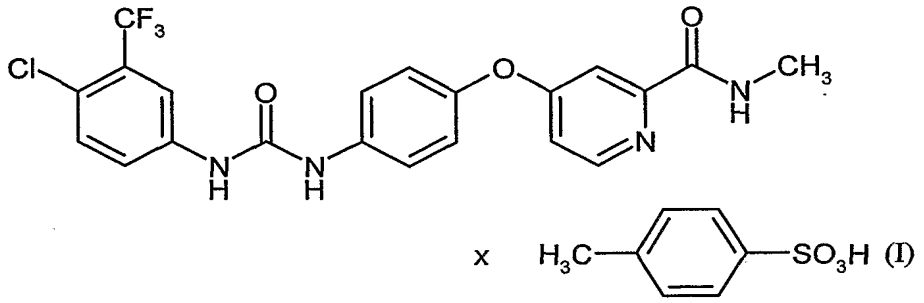
Tab. 6: NIR spectroscopy

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
8820	8791	8843	8829	8828
8407	8395	8420	8424	8442
8186	8167	8200	7191	7191
7182	7122	7155	6421	6631
6934	6111	6658	6081	6422
6664	6017	6510	6024	6073
6494	5974	6432	5964	6022
6087	5914	6108	5896	5962
6030	5789	6023	5555	5891
5988	5746	5891	5288	5785
5934	5641	5793	4908	5287
5881	5555	5739	4661	4908
5747	5501	5652	4606	4659
5648	5339	5262	4574	4605
5338	5219	4982	4404	4572
4984	4895	4919	4329	4421
4914	4789	4847	4278	4346
4791	4661	4788	4207	4259

Peak maxima				
Polymorph I [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph II [cm^{-1}]	Polymorph III [cm^{-1}]	Methanol solvate [cm^{-1}]	Ethanol solvate [cm^{-1}]
4691	4606	4708	4174	4202
4573	4563	4666	4080	4170
4399	4512	4571	4057	4096
4312	4403	4409		4080
4275	4275	4344		4051
4208	4226	4305		
4088	4155	4282		
	4095	4227		
	4064	4200		
		4091		
		4063		

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the formula (I)



in the polymorph I.

2. A preparation of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, which comprises effecting the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in an inert solvent until quantitative conversion to the polymorph I.

3. The preparation of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I of claim 2, wherein the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II is effected in an inert solvent and seeded with crystals of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I.

4. The preparation of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, wherein the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II is heated to from 195 to 222°C at a heating rate of from 10 to 30°C per minute and subsequently cooled to from 10 to 30°C at a cooling rate of from 1 to 4°C per minute.

5. A compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I for the treatment of disorders which feature abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermeability processes, bone marrow diseases, carcinoma or carcinogenic cell growth.

6. A compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I as claimed in claim 5 for the treatment of leukemia or for the treatment of carcinoma of the lung, of the pancreas, of the thyroid gland, of the kidney or of the intestine.

7. The use of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of disorders which feature abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermeability processes, bone marrow diseases, carcinoma or carcinogenic cell growth.

8. The use of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 7 for the treatment of leukemia or for the treatment of carcinoma of the lung, of the pancreas, of the thyroid gland, of the kidney or of the intestine.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of the formula (I) mainly in the polymorph I and no significant fractions of another form of the compound of the formula (I).

10. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 9 containing more than 90 percent by weight of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I related to the total amount of the compound of the formula (I) present in the composition.

11. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in one of claims 9 or 10 for the treatment of disorders.

12. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in one of claims 9 to 11 for the treatment of disorders which feature abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermeability processes, bone marrow diseases, carcinoma or carcinogenic cell growth.

13. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in one of claims 9 to 12 for the treatment of leukemia or for the treatment of carcinoma of the lung, of the pancreas, of the thyroid gland, of the kidney or of the intestine.

14. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in one of claims 9 to 13, comprising one or more inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients.

15. A method for treating disorders which feature abnormal angiogenesis or hyper-permeability processes, bone marrow diseases, carcinoma or carcinogenic cell growth, using an effective amount of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I or of a pharmaceutical composition as defined in one of claims 9 to 14.

16. The method as claimed in claim 15 for the treatment of leukemia or for the treatment of carcinoma of the lung, of the pancreas, of the thyroid gland, of the kidney or of the intestine.

17. A compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I, obtainable by dissolving or suspending the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in an inert solvent and stirring or shaking it until quantitative conversion to the polymorph I.

18. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in claim 17, obtainable by dissolving or suspending the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph II in an inert solvent and seeding it with crystals of the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I.

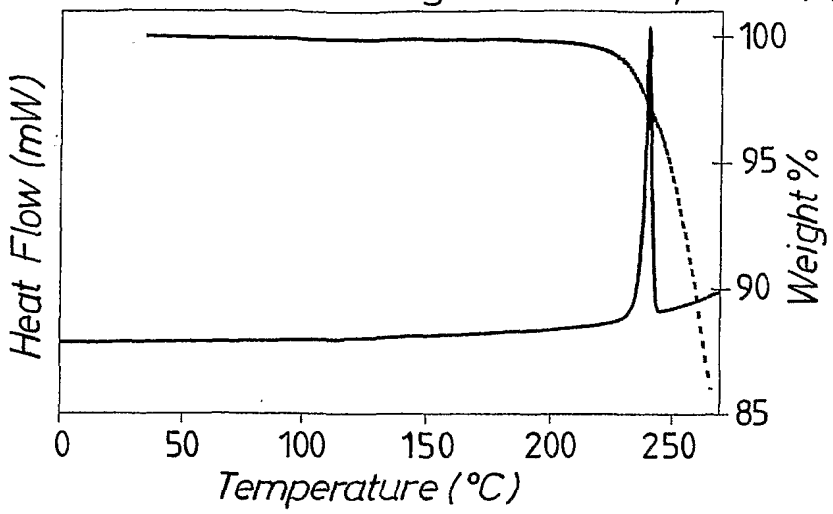
19. A combination comprising the compound of the formula (I) in the polymorph I and one or more other pharmaceutical agents.

20. The combination as claimed in claim 19 wherein the one or more other pharmaceutical agents are cytotoxic agents, signal transduction inhibitors, anti-cancer agents, or antiemetics.

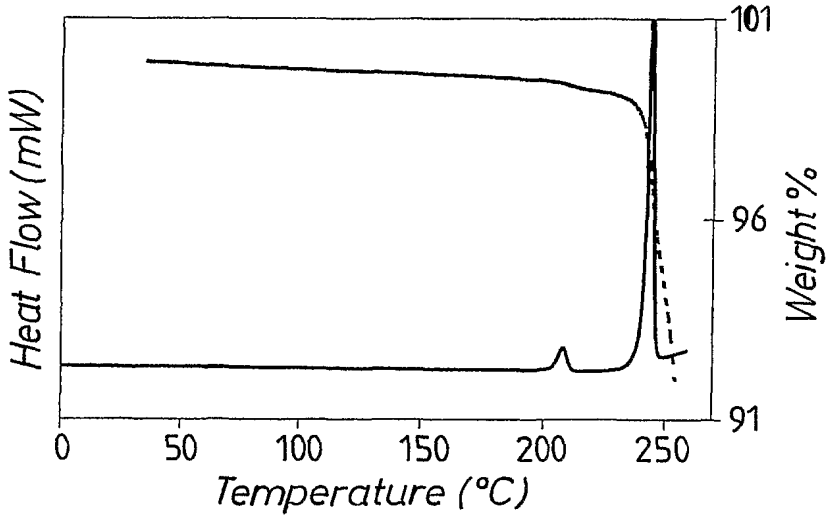
21. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in one of the claims 9 to 14 comprising one or more other pharmaceutical agents.

22. The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 21 wherein the one or more other pharmaceutical agents are cytotoxic agents, signal transduction inhibitors, anti-cancer agents, or antiemetics.

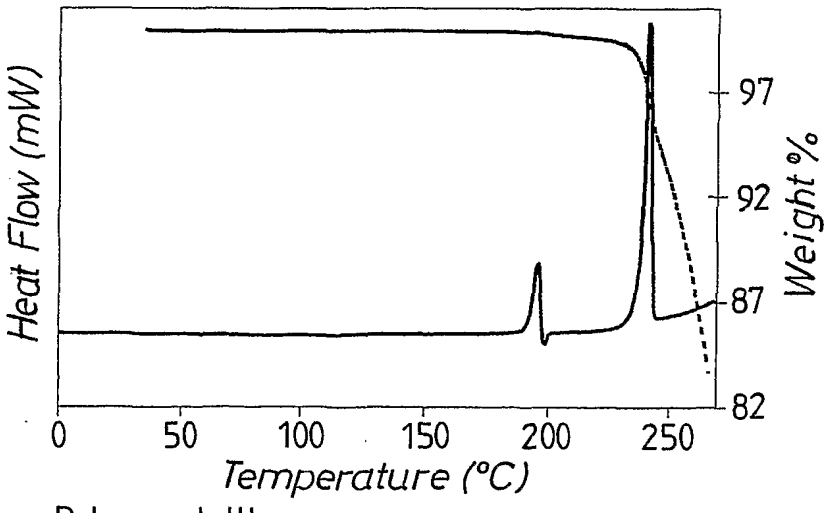
Fig. 1 *DSC-and TGA-thermograms of compound (I).*



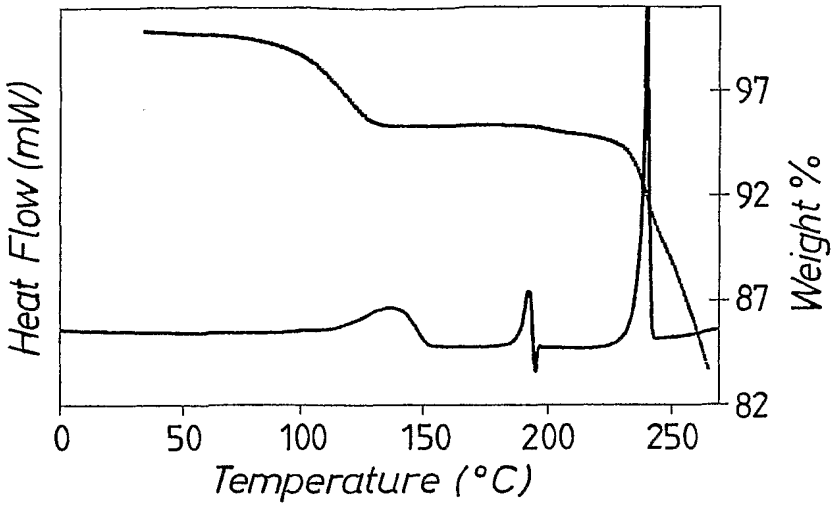
Polymorph I



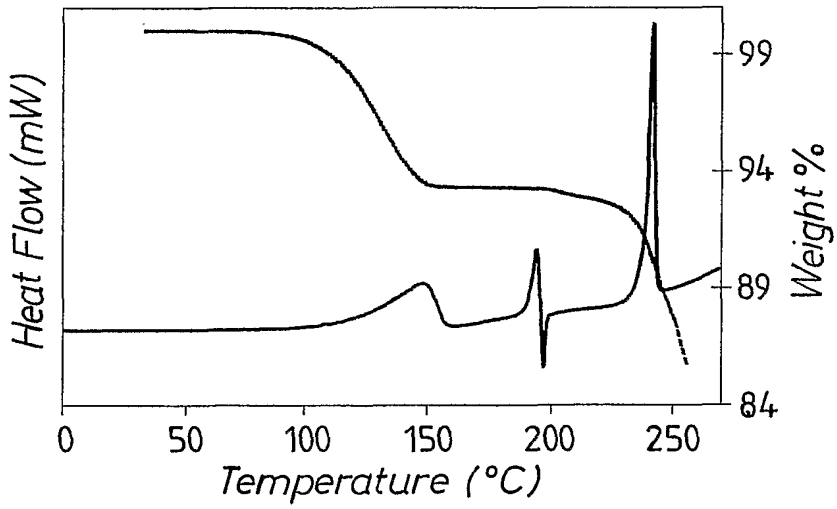
Polymorph II



Polymorph III



Methanol solvate



Ethanol solvate

Fig. 2

X-Ray diffraction patterns of compound (I).

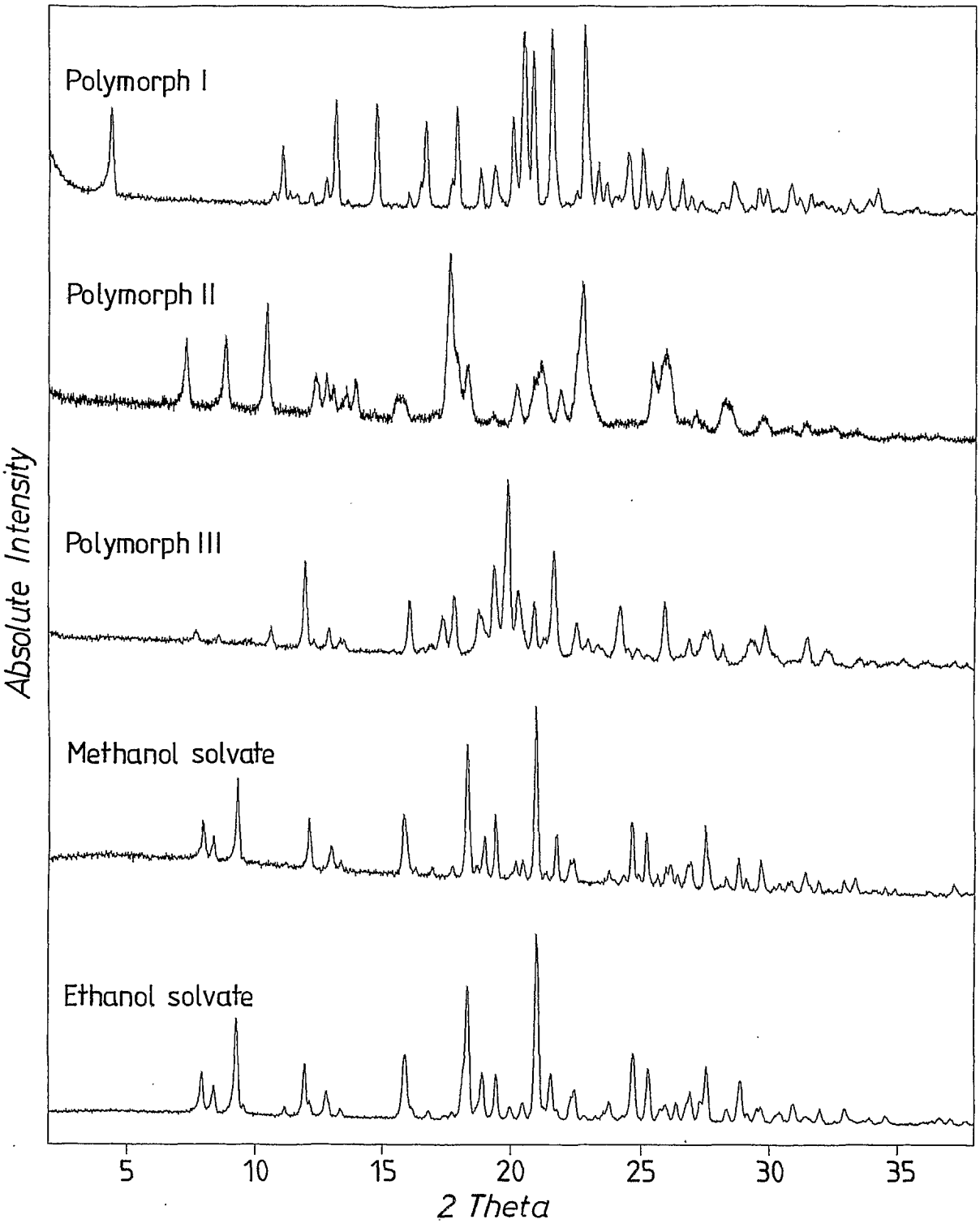


Fig. 3

IR spectra of compound (I).

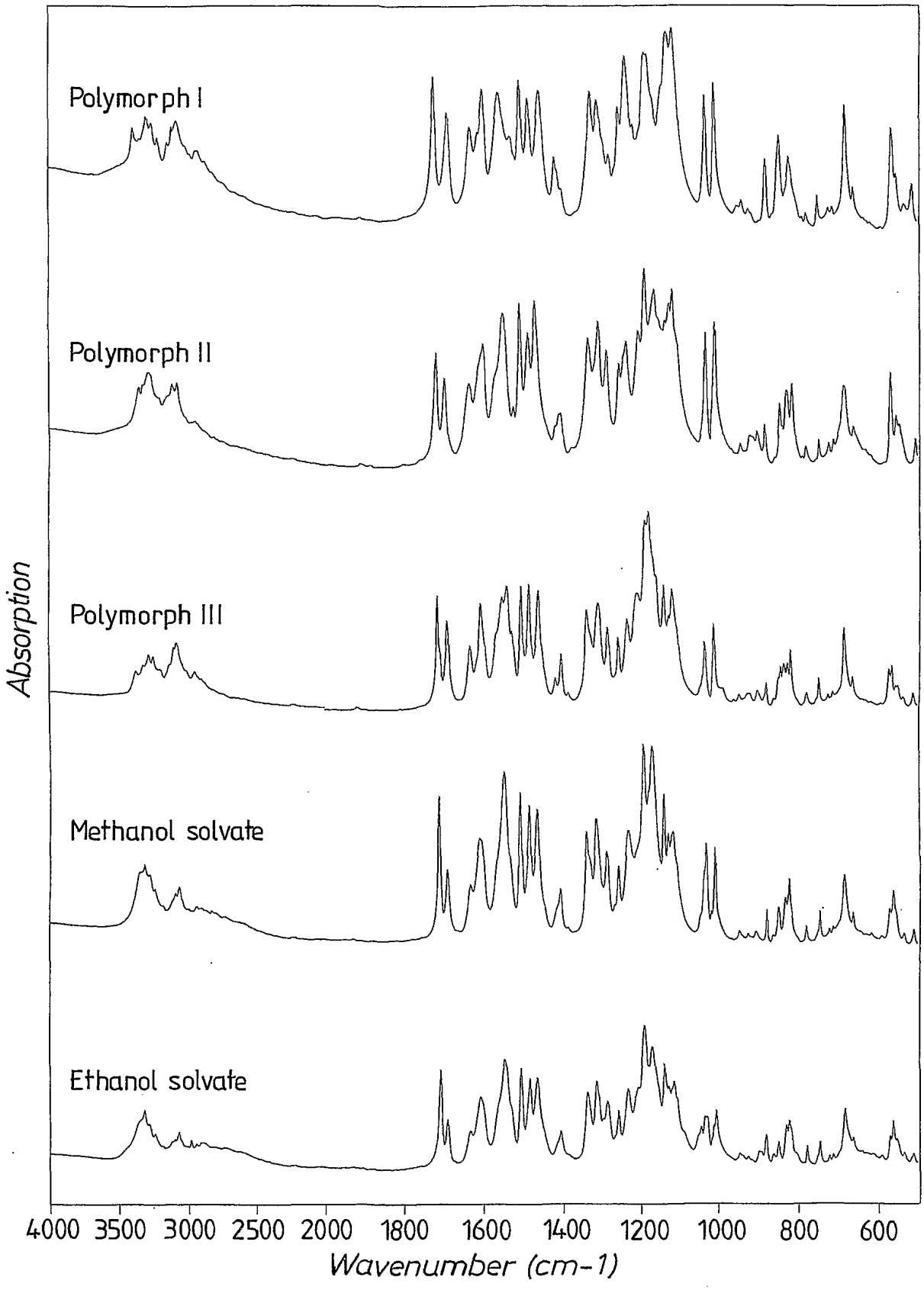


Fig. 4

Raman spectra of compound (I).

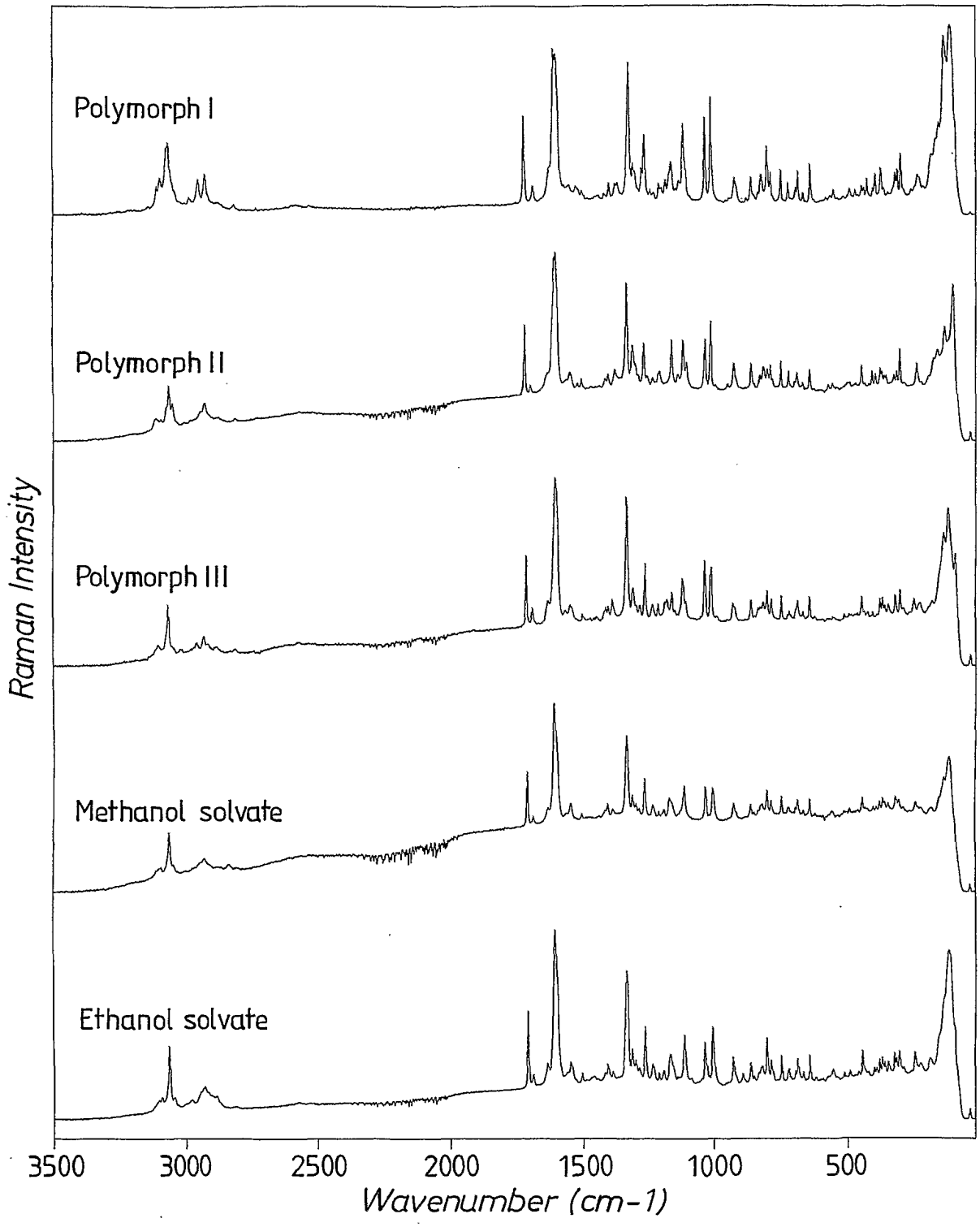


Fig. 5

FIR spectra of compound (I).

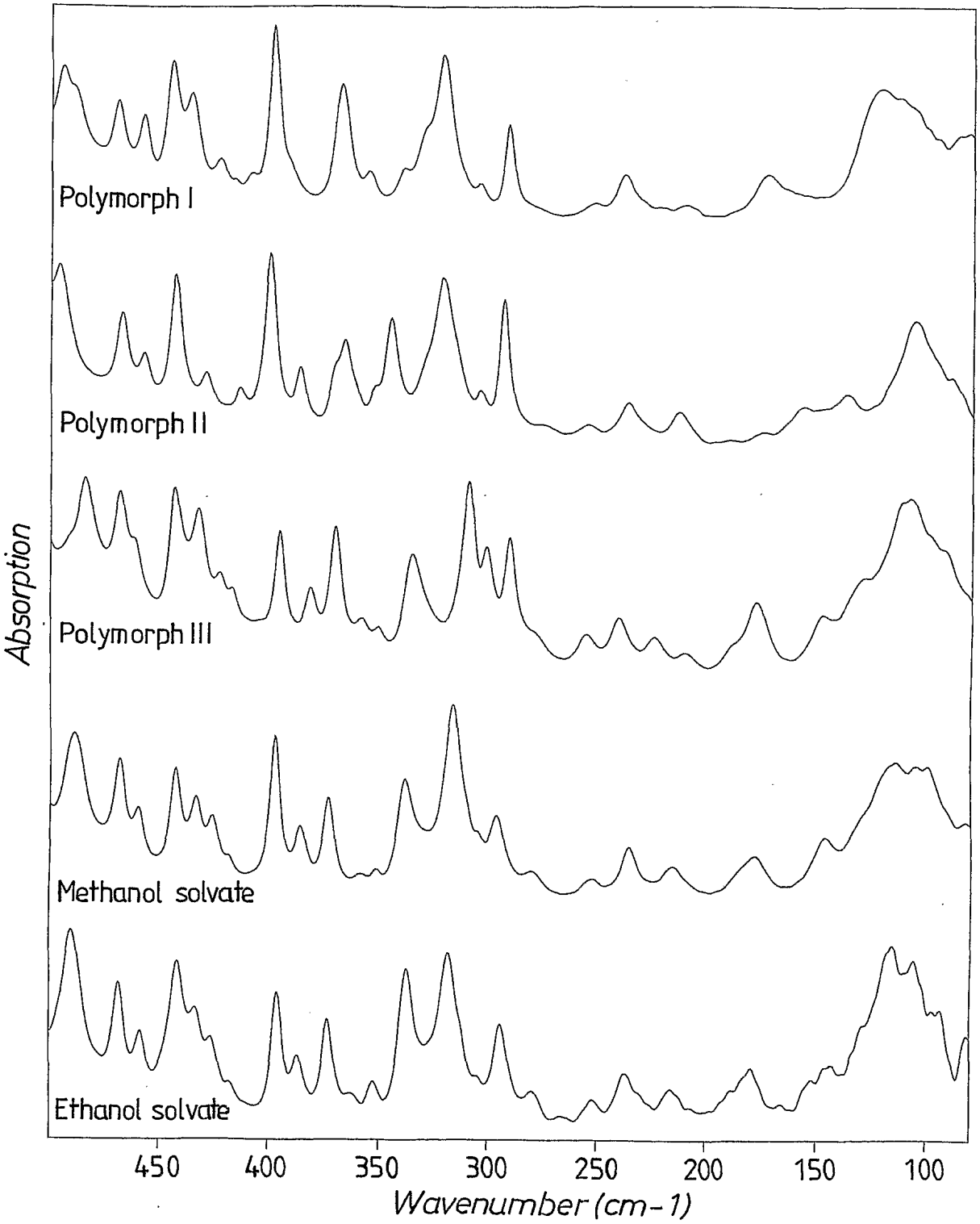
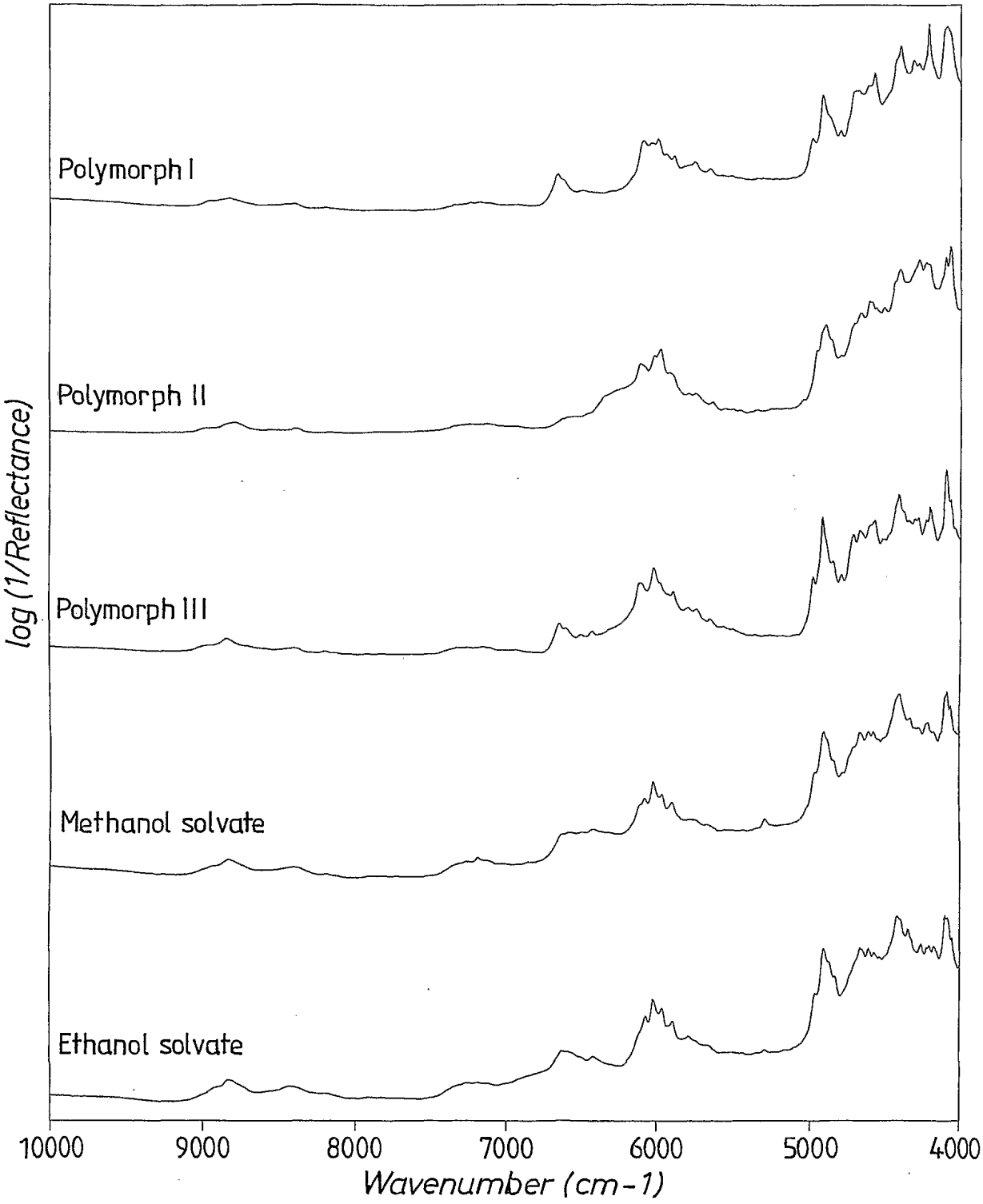


Fig. 6

NIR spectra of compound (I).



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2005/010119

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
C07D213/81 A61K31/44 A61P35/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, WPI Data, PAJ, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 03/068228 A (BAYER CORPORATION; DUMAS, JACQUES; SCOTT, WILLIAM, J; ELTING, JAMES; H) 21 August 2003 (2003-08-21) cited in the application claims 13,15,21,22	1-22
Y	HOTTE S J ET AL: "BAY 43-9006: EARLY CLINICAL DATA IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED SOLID MALIGNANCIES" CURRENT PHARMACEUTICAL DESIGN, BENTHAM SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, SCHIPHOL, NL, vol. 8, no. 25, 2002, pages 2249-2253, XP001145745 ISSN: 1381-6128 page 2250, left-hand column	1-22

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
5 January 2006	19/01/2006

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Seymour, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national application No.
PCT/EP2005/010119

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [X] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 15 and 16 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

ormation on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/EP2005/010119

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 03068228 A	21-08-2003	AU 2003209116 A1	04-09-2003
		CA 2475703 A1	21-08-2003
		EP 1478358 A1	24-11-2004
		JP 2005522448 T	28-07-2005